

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Oklahoma is still giving your Uncle Cyrus the equine cackination.

General Weyler should not only resign, but should sail back to Spain and beg General Campos' pardon.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker will come to America and pray with Ballington, with a strong cockney accent.

Wichita sold John G. Gentry and Ashland Wilkes, two of the world's greatest horses. This is no horse town.

After Topeka builds her auditorium the other Kansas towns may consent to let her have a convention, occasionally.

To a man up a tree it appears that the "What Did It?" portion of Kansas politics has never before been so perplexing.

Major Morrill can have the consolation of knowing that he has the finest interchangeable opposition ever seen in Kansas.

The McKinley plan is said to be to make Ben Harrison secretary of state. The hardest thing about it will be to get Ben's consent.

Owing to the outrageous tyranny of the politicians, the Populists are not being alleged to make the Republican platform this year.

Several of the eastern papers have turned against John J. Ingalls because he is a silver man. Ingalls may come out on top in Kansas style.

Wichita my son, doesn't want to keep in the middle of the stage all the time, but it will have to if Leavenworth doesn't create a diversion.

"If war does not exist in Cuba where outside of hell does it exist?" asks John Sherman. But it doesn't exist in hell. It is one-sided down there.

"The Woman Who Did" had a wonderful run, but it didn't compare with the fad of William McKinley who at present is "The Man Who.".

Jo Blackburn says: "My voice is still for war." But it will not have a vote on the Cuban belligerency resolutions in the United States senate.

The thing to do this year is to vote the Republican ticket and thank your stars that the Democrats are so dead they do not even try to deceive you.

John P. St. John announces formally that he has joined the Populist party. It is refreshing to know that it is not compulsory to join the Populist party.

The unanimity of the McKinley on the first ballot sentiment robs us of the set and determination purpose to say: "I told you so," when it had happened.

If the Kansas politicians think that Ingalls will become senator by getting down on his knees and begging them for the job they are going to be disappointed.

The bill in English parliament to suppress the details of divorce trials, is said to be in the interest of humanity. It is in the interest of a society that is unprintably corrupt.

What the Indian Territory wants is not a regiment of soldiers, but a Congress that will take the time to understand that the noble red man is being robbed by corrupt rings.

Weyler has issued a proclamation forbidding the clergy to offer spiritual consolation to the insurgents. If Bob Ingersoll were in the senate this would settle his vote on belligerency.

If the Gould boys are New Jersey farmers, as they proved themselves to be in order to avoid New York taxation, they should at once grant themselves reasonable freight rates.

The solemn thought should not be forgotten by aspiring postmasters that on March 4, 1897, McKinley will not be able to recall the names of 150 delegates in the St. Louis convention.

The man in jail at Fort Scott announces that he has been arrested for the first time several times before. But his art of persuasion on the authorities appears have failed him this time.

Ballington Booth has offered his army. Now if the man with the bass drum and the girl with the accordion will desert the Salvation Army, the success of the Volunteers will be complete.

Incident of the excited condition of Oklahoma: "Mr. Chairman, I was a Republican before you was born." Chairman: "Shut up, I will be a Republican when you are dead. Sit down."

Mrs. Lease will not take part in the conference in Wichita this week. She has only been in the pulpit four weeks and it is too much to expect her to have worked up a taste for fried chicken already.

People are tired of the Venezuelan matter. They don't want to fight about it. They want to fight about something they know nothing about, and where they can fancy some one is trying to do them up.

There is a rumor in the east among the gold bugs that McKinley has a private understanding with the silver men of the west; so that he can talk gold and catch the gold-bugs votes while still being true to silver.

The world admires that trait in an editor whose love for fairness is so strong as to enable him under every circumstance and always to tell the truth even if it be an advantage to an enemy. The Journal, in urging the erection of an auditorium in Topeka, says that the Wichita auditorium is a mile or two away from the business streets.

WHAT IS STANDARD MONEY.

Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska

addressed a large audience of Kansas

City people on Saturday night on the silver question, in which he not only

quoted Blaine and others in an effective way, but brought many irrefutable

facts of experience and of history. He had been invited to deliver the address

in answer to a speech made in behalf of the single standard a few nights

previous by Congressman Patterson. He introduced his argument with the

declaration that truth is never injured by discussion and that standard money

is that money which is selected to be the measure of the value of other things

and is made a full legal tender. It is not a promise to pay some other kind

of money, but is itself the money of ultimate redemption. This declaration he

substantiated by history and authorities. That standard money must

be an unlimited legal tender and that it must be money itself and not a

promise to pay some other kind of money, he most clearly demonstrated.

The "purchasing power of the dollar" was handled in an admirable way

by Mr. Bryan. The goldbug understands only too well that the effect of a

rising standard on society and all its interests and effects but they will not

discuss it. They certainly understand that scarce money means dear money,

they certainly understand that dear money means low prices; they certainly

understand that a rising dollar helps the creditor, and injures the debtor,

and they certainly understand that a rising dollar retards business, discourages

enterprise and robs your working man of employment. Knowing this,

why do they refuse to discuss the subject? Is it because they realize that

the gold standard means an appreciating dollar, with all that that implies?

If there were enough mints open to silver to absorb all of the silver of the

world, and to coin it into standard money, it would matter little whether

the United States used silver or gold, or both, as a standard. That was the

condition prior to 1873, but it is not the condition now. At present several nations

have discarded silver and their action has so reduced the demand for

silver that there is at present a surplus which drags down the price of silver

bullion. If the United States, the greatest nation in the world, throws the

weight of its great influence in favor of the single gold standard, it must

have the effect of still further discrediting silver and still further increasing

the demand for gold.

Therefore, we are not at liberty to use gold as the sole standard, unless

we are prepared to endure the consequences that must follow from universal

gold monometallism.

The speaker then quoted living and dead statesmen touching this economic

and monetary problem. Mr. Sherman, in 1880, in speaking of the contraction

of the currency, said: "To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a

salary officer, or an annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, hardship of

trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster."

Mr. Blaine said in 1878: "The destruction of silver as money and the

establishment of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all

forms of property, except those investments which yield a fixed return in

money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a

disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other specie of property."

Mr. Carlisle, speaking in 1878, divided society into two classes, the "idle holders

of idle capital" and "the struggling masses who create the wealth and pay

the taxes of the country."

John G. Carlisle at that time referred to John Sherman, who was then secretary

of the treasury, whom he said would coin as little money as possible because he was sympathetic with the

idle holders of idle capital. That the appreciation of money is a benefit to the

capitalistic class can not be disputed. That the gold standard will make the

dollar stronger cannot be denied; therefore the gold standard is a benefit to the

capitalistic class. It is just as certain that an appreciating dollar injures the

producers of wealth and, therefore, the gold standard does them harm. When we find that the

capitalistic classes are constantly trying to force the gold standard upon the world

we must conclude that they are looking out for their own interests and are

willing to disregard not only the interest but the rights of those who earn their

bread by toil. An honest dollar is a dollar whose purchasing power does

not change.

A dollar which rises in value is as dishonest as a dollar which falls, and the

only reason why the gold dollar is so well beloved by the capitalistic class is

because it rises in value, and brings a profit to those who own dollars rather

than property. Those whose sympathies are with the capitalistic class very

naturally favor the gold standard, while those whose sympathies are with

the masses of the people must, when they understand the subject, favor the

restoration of silver to its former position as standard money.

So it is natural that the gold standard advocate is always pointing out

what an injustice depreciating currency will bring to the creditor class,

showing that his sympathies are with, and his care for, them.

The bimetalist is always pointing out the injustice done to the debtor, and the wrong done to society by a dollar which grows in

value, showing that his sympathies are with the masses rather than with the

few who belong to the capitalistic class.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

A great many honest people of this country, people as wide awake as they

are honest, who believe that the bond sales of the present administration are

purely speculative transactions, and who are convinced that the Wall Street

rascals are not the only ones who profit thereby. A million or so of the twelve or fourteen millions of

dollars made out of the first issue in the way of marginal profits, which were

notorious, may have clung to the fingers of officials. These issues or deals

were only possible because of the maintenance of the gold standard. Take

the last bond sale which was attempted

to be manipulated through a Wall

Street syndicate and which would have

went outright to such syndicate at a

profit of many millions but for the almost

universal protest by the public press, and it is now understood that

there was no call or demand for such an issue. The gold that was in the

treasury had been taken out for the issue of bonds. On January 6th, the

date of the call issued by Secretary Carlisle for proposals for \$100,000,000

of thirty-year 4 per cent, the gold reserve amounted to \$61,265,000. During

the month which elapsed before the bids were opened the gold reserve fell

to about \$42,000,000, not because there was any demand for gold for exports

but because prospective bond buyers, namely, banks and other large financial

corporations, drew that form of coin out of the treasury in order to be ready

to pay for any bonds that might be allotted to them. Since the allotments

were made the gold reserve has suffered no depletion on account of exportation

or any other cause except the process of paying for bonds which should

never have been issued. If no call had been issued there is no reason whatever

to believe that the reserve would ever have fallen as low as \$50,000,000,

and that is just as good as ten times as much to provide for the retirement

of legal tender notes. The treasury now contains an idle surplus amounting

to \$27,000,000, of which nearly \$12,000,000 is gold. No other government

in the world possesses an idle surplus of half this amount, and there is no

good reason why our government should ever keep more than \$50,000,000

of idle money on hand to meet any of its obligations. It would be far better

for the general welfare if all the money now locked up in the treasury were in

circulation or available for circulation. It might as well be at the bottom of the

sea as where it is in so far as the monetary needs of the people are concerned

because there is no way of getting any of it out of the treasury at present.

There can be no general revival of prosperity in this country so long as the existing money famine continues, and it

will probably continue as long as President Cleveland remains in the White

House. The best remedy to apply to the existing condition would be the unrestricted

coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. But that cannot be done under the present

administration, and therefore it behooves the people of the United States to elect a

president and a congress in the coming campaign that will make it their first duty to re-establish

the good old policy of bimetalism.

THE COLORED TROOPS IN CUBA.

Eight-tenths of the Cuban patriot army

are negroes, affirms Spanish minister de Lome along with other statements

of more doubtful character. And this, in all probability, is the only grain of truth

in all that the wily Spaniard has seen fit to give public expression to on the subject.

Fortunately the American public have not yet fallen into the habit of looking to diplomatic circles

for reliable information, and it is to be hoped never will. Diplomats deal in facts only when the truth serves their

purpose better than lying, and as their purposes are seldom of an honest nature, cunning, evasion, innuendo and

treachery are the favorite weapons with which they seek to accomplish their ends.

"Straight down the crooked lane, and all around the crooked lane."

Anything but the naked, unvarnished truth with these gentry; hence public

suspicion and distrust. Cavellero de Lome true to the habits and instincts

of the class to which he belongs, in stating so precisely the proportion of

white to negroes in the Cuban army, evidently had some object in view other than the mere mention of a common-

place fact, and it is quite apparent that object was to arouse race prejudice in the

minds of American sympathizers with the Cubans. If this servile tool of a degenerate nation thinks that

the knowledge that the negroes far outnumber the whites in the Cuban army will

have a tendency to estrange deep-seated sympathy in this country he must

certainly reckon without his host. If the entire Cuban army, officers and

privates, were negroes it would only be another chapter added to history in

proof that liberty is as dear to the black as to the white man, and that self-

sacrificing valor is not confined to color of skin, or contour of visage. From all

trustworthy accounts of affairs in Cuba we learn, that the colored troops are not

lacking in courage and are doing their full share of fighting and if the revolution

proves successful, will be justly entitled to a full share of all the fruits of

hard won victory.

The general complexion of the army— which is giving General Weyler so

much trouble—is quite evident in the fact that the ex-quite taste and high-

strung sensibilities of Don de Lome, but can anyone doubt that he would

welcome with outstretched arms these same negro troops into the Spanish

army?

SOME SHEEP SENSE.

Under the free wool rule of the Cleve-

land administration the great flocks of sheep that fed on the open prairies of

the western states have disappeared, and in the central states sheep are only

raised in small flocks for mutton purposes. The detail figures of the wool

trade present an object lesson so convincing, so irrefutable as to render

claims of the administration and of its party astonishing. They afford at

least an opportunity of estimating the practical effect of free trade in connection

with one of the chief industries of the country. Another fact disclosed by them is an accurate and actual con-

sumption of wool by American mills and where it comes from. We com-

menced last year with an immense deficiency of woolen goods. Woolen

statistics will show that our purchases in this line of goods had been on the

"from hand to mouth" principle for two years or more. In other words, pur-

chases were simply in response to urgent demands for immediate consump-

tion. This process was largely due to

the uncertainty as to the probable

character of Democratic legislation.

When this feeling of uncertainty was

terminated by the passage of the present disastrous and peridious tariff law,

the American mills were confronted with a serious dilemma. The manufac-

turers and the importers were called upon to not only furnish supplies to

meet the demands for the current year, but also to bring the stock on hand up

to its normal level.

These conditions, out of the ordinary, resulted in large takings of wool by the

domestic manufacturers, as well as in greatly increased imports. This short

review of facts prepares the way for an intelligent study of the figures now

officially furnished us. The wool clip for 1895 is stated at 294,290,726 pounds.

The total imports are placed at 248,989,217 pounds. The grand aggregate amounted to 543,280,943 pounds. There

are, however, a number of items which should be deducted from this grand

total of apparent consumption for the last year. In the first place, the unsold

stock on hand in the country on January 1, 1896, exceeded that of the

corresponding date of the preceding year by 1,674,500 pounds. Then again,

the exports of domestic wool for the year amounted to 5,706,708 pounds.

Add these two items and we have a total of 10,381,216 pounds, which leaves

532,899,727 pounds, representing the net production of American mills. In addition

to these items there are the many pounds of wool exported on the back of

more than 500,000 sheep, and those imported on the backs of 323,453 sheep.

Now, compare these facts and figures with those representing the year 1892.

The last year of prosperity under Republican rule. The stock on hand at

the end of that year showed a net decrease of 13,403,399 pounds. The domestic clip amounted to 333,018,405

pounds. The total imports of foreign wool amounted to 167,784,490 pounds.

The net consumption in 1892 was 514,230,245 pounds.

So much for one year of free wool.

IT'S ALL TALK.

A subscriber desires to be enlightened

as to the reasons of the protests being made in Germany against Ameri-

can food products, whether it is really a fact that the meats sent from Chicago

are really diseased. We answer nothing of the kind. The dressed meats

exported from Chicago are just as wholesome and free from disease as the

meats found in the butcher shops of the average town, and for the most part are

superior to the country butcher's meat. So, upon the other hand, the talk found

in our dispatches, made in the Reichstag, and by the Prussian law-makers,

of the superiority of German food, is all talk. There is nothing to it be-

yond a desire to keep out the American product and to make the German consumer pay more for the benefit of the

German producer. They politically have as much right and power, but still

they must satisfy the consumer, who is in the majority, hence these charges of

adulteration and disease. Reciprocity would bring them to time and stop

these reflections. It appears, however, from an examination made in London

that German food is much more adulterated than American. The fact that

out of fifty-one samples of American food examined, not one case of adul-

teration was found, whereas out of 104 samples of German food examined

thirty-seven were adulterated ought to satisfy Germans, and especially those

in this country, that the claim that German food is much purer than American

is not well founded. The only offset to this is the fact that there is more or less trade jealousy against Germany

in England. Y But there certainly is not much trade love for America.

Ambassador Bayard it at least thick-

skinned. No ordinary reprint and voice of censure disturbs him. Like his

friend, Grover C., he rises superior to the criticisms of those whom he ex-

pects to be beneath his notice. He has his commission in his pocket, and

drawing his salary regularly, and living in the enjoyment of the adulations

of a people who love him because he belittles America. He is as like his

master